

An Independent Newspaper of Democratic Principles, but not Controlled by any Set of Politicians or Manipulators; Devoted to Collecting and Publishing all the News of the Day in the most Interesting Shape and with the greatest possible Promptness, Accuracy and Impartiality; and to the Promotion of Democratic Ideas and Policy in the affairs of Government, Society and Industry.

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MONDAY, DECEMBER 15, 1884.

Amusements Ta-Day, Amusements Ind.

Bijon Opera House Admits SP. M.

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Casino—Prince Notionalum. S. P. M.

Chickering Hall—Actions SP. M.

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Richa Manace—Tallien tin Was. Am. 11 A. M. 10 SP.

Fifth Avenue, heatre—Manitalle. SP. M. Grand Opera House - For Contrast. 8 P. M.
Globe Dime Museum - 29 lineary.
Kaster & Hall's The I Malter. An. 130 P. M.
Madison Square Theatre - Private Secretary. 82
Metropolition Opera Monne-Lubesgron. 8 P. M.
Month March Threatre - Historie S P. M.
Nible's Garden - Lyawaid. 8 P. M.
People's Theatre - Organic and Eurylie. 8 P. M.
Star Theatre - East Lyawaid. 8 P. M.
Thailin Theatre - Tauthrouset. 8 P. M.
Theatre Cambigue - Invalvation. 8 P. M.
Theatre Cambigue - Invalvation. 8 P. M.
Tay Pastor's Theatre - Varaion. 8 P. M.
Union Square Theatre - Tartin Wiss to One Husta Grand Opera House - For Contrast. s P. M. Union Square I heatre Three Wives to One Hustan ! Wallack's Theater Landon Assessment AP M

The regular circulation of THE SUN for the week ending Dec. 13, 1884, was: Du.121 Freday
Du.121 Freday
Ds.500 Saturday
Ds.017 Weekly

Little Rock.

Total for the week

In the modest opinion which Mr. CARL

SCHURZ expressed over a dinner table at Delmonico's, the election of Mr. CLEVELAND and the defeat of Mr. BLAINE is due principally, if not exclusively, to the way in which the Little Rock and Fort Smith bond transaction was presented to the voters.

As Mr. Schukz was the only campaign orator of high renown who made a specialty of Little Rock, this announcement is inter-

If our memory serves us in regard to Mr. SCHURZ's political itinerary during the recent canvass, his efforts were chiefly expended in Ohio, Wisconsin, and Michigan.

In Ohio GARFIELD's plurality four years ago was 34,227. After Mr. Schunz had presented the facts in the Little Rock case to the voters of that State Mr. BLAINE's plurality was 31,180. But the Sr. John vote was 11,069; and if we assume that even two-thirds of these voters were Republicans who relected the Republican candidate for a reason entirely disconnected with Little Rock, it appears that Mr. Schunz's oratory operated to Mr. BLAINE's advantage to the extent o about 5,000 votes.

In Wisconsin GARFIELD's plurality of 29,763 was reduced in BLAINE's case to 19,784. Two-thirds of St. John's vote would diminish the loss to about 5,000. Was it Mr. Schunz's Little Rock oratory that effected this re duction?

In Ohio Ganfield's plurality was 34,227. With two-thirds of the Sr. John vote, BLAINE'S plurality would have been 39,180.

There is no reason to believe that the Little Rock speeches had much if any effect on the votes which they were designed to influence. It looks very much as if Mr. SCHURZ were flattering himself.

The News That is Called Sensational.

We present our compliments to a friendly critic and esteemed contemporary who edits a weekly newspaper named the Record, and publishes the same in the Massachusetts town of Amherst. For an interesting essay on "Sensational Journalism," he finds his text in the news columns of THE SUN, which, as he thinks, would afford "little consolation to the moralist who believes the world is growing more moral." The headlines in THE SUN, introducing, in many cases, reports of the errors and wickedness of humanity, strike him as "pandering to the tastes of those who are thrilled by every new sensation." He quotes some of the headlines which have offended his sense of propriety. Among those which he specifies are the following: "How Many Wives had He?" "Its Tail Deceived Him-An Actor Bitten by a Dog of Gentle and Benevolent Aspect;" "Mother BAUM Runs Away;" "Preparing to Jump Off the Bridge," and "She Says She was Kissed in an Up-town Store."

There is one curious thing about our friend's criticism. It seems to rest chiefly on the ground that what he regards as objectionable news is presented in THE SUN in such a way that people cannot help reading the reports. He half confesses that even he himself yields against his will to the charm of accurate reporting and good descriptive writing. While as a moralist who believes that the world is growing more moral he deplores the introduction of such matter, for example, as the account of Mr. SULLIVAN'S recent appearance in the Madison Square Garden, yet as a human being living among other human beings, and interested in the events of the day, he admits that "the whole entertainment was described in language as fascinating as would be employed to depict a combat between professional gladiators from the schools of old Rome in the public arena." The reports in THE SUN, he says, of occurrences that "appeal to the sensibilities of the emotional nature are fascinating and seductive to the vast sensational masses that feed their shallow patures on momentary excitement and dazzling pen pictures of the events of the day, eager to read all about the latest murder, and delighted with the latest sensation and latest romance in society." Nor does he lack appreciation of the manner in which this part of our work is performed. THE Sun is "the sharpest, the wittiest, and the enuclest of all journals, and its news is as compact as it can be. This is the aim, and its reporters and writers must come up to this standard, or fall out and give their places to those who can meet the requirements." All through the Amberst eliter's discussion of this interesting and important subject, the moralist who wishes to recognize only the facts that accord with his theory of the world's arreal progress app are to be struggling hard to overcome the instincts of the journalist. We are, therefore, not unwilling to introduce him to a moral philosophy that is larger than his own, and to some of the principles that should govern a newspaper which reports the daily life of a community

where the interests are more complex and

the happenings more various than in a peaceful New England town.

We observe, in the first place, that in makng his journal what its name signifies, a Record of events in Amherst and the surcounding villages, our esteemed contempoary, perhaps unconsciously, obeys the very aw of selection which he condemns in the case of the metropolitan newspaper. He aims to print the news that will interest his readers, and to present it in the most readable form that his abilities permit. He tries to photograph every phase of life in and about Amherst. His efforts in the direction of what he understands as "sensational journalism" are restricted solely by the material at hand. We take almost at random. a few items from his columns of local news:

"No death has occurred since Nov. 12." "The Methodist society of West Pelliam will give a tirkey and chicken support in the vestry of their The fine weather has been a Godeand to the building

ontractors." "Wong B. Sing of New Haven has leased the basenest in D. W. Palwen's block."
"Manison Root, who has a stock ranch in Kansas, wrote

to his friends visited that State."

"A few gray squirrels have been captured, and Jona Lason has trapped thirty of those animals Longrittow styled the perfuned Paris."

"Chicken the even are said to have vigorously plied

their calling lately bereabouts, or in the north ichertown."
William Phanaou, a well-known citizen of this village, recently slaughtered a hog that gave his neighbors a good chance to exercise their powers of g essing on

Woodshucks come out of their holes, and one man

reports hearing the frogs peep."
The new gymnasium suits of the freshmen are very next in spearance."
"A little buy named Pish was severely kicked in the face by a horse in a neighbor's been at Feeding Hills."

FRANK B. Moose has been sent by the District Court
to Westberough for a year for vagrancy."

"The brand new red, white, and blue windmill on Dr.

WHEREAR'S barn is a thing of beauty and a joy forever. Two men named respectively BROTHERS and BRADY have been sent to jail for six mouths for steading a dressed sheep from a wagon."

"J. R. Gotto's team mut with an accident last Satur.

day and was thoroughly demolished, making our popular merchant another bill of expense of probably \$50 or " Dr. Dunnan, whose trial and sequittal on a charge of

abortion are fresh in the public memory, was married last week to an Athol woman."

The difference between this sort of news and the news in THE SUN which our friend calls sensational is simply the difference between his town and ours. If these items are as a rule of an unexciting character, it is because life in Amherst is generally tranquil. If our esteemed contemporary records no tragedies, no elopements, no slugging matches, no instances of conspicuous wickedness, it is because his field affords him none to record. He prints what he can get. He chronicles the misdeeds of the chicken thieves, the bold sins of the purloiners of mutton, and the arrests of tramps for vagrancy. Sensationalism is a relative term. These events are sensational in Amherst. Yet we have not so low opinion of the journalistic capacity of the editor of the Record as to suppose that if a skeleton should be discovered in the basement of D. W. PALMER's block, where Wong B. Sing has just moved in, he would neglect to publish as full and interesting an account of the discovery as possible for the benefit of his subscribers who want to know all that is going on in Amherst.

Indeed, when our friend passes beyond the dacid and comparatively uneventful community that is shut in by the Hampshire hills we find him giving a much larger relative importance to sensational matters than seems to be warranted by the facts. In a column and a half, under the head "News in General," be undertakes to present to his Amherst readers an epitome of the history of the whole world for a whole week. There tre altogether forty-two items, and twentyight, or just two-thirds of these, are accounts of murders, suicides, flagrant crimes sensational accidents, and offences against chastity. This certainly gives the Amberst people a far gloomier picture of the morals of society in general than is presented by almost any other journal not exclusively de voted to the annals of sin. One of the functions of a daily newspaper

curate report of an event of public interest. when both the event and the report come within the requirements of decent narrative, can properly be called sensational in the bad sense in which our contemporary uses that word. If he becomes able to discriminate more closely, he will see that he has been confounding the fascination that depends on the graphic statement of interesting truth with the unhealthy sensations stimu lated by exaggerated or wholly false reports That is the sort of sensationalism against which it is the duty of every good journalist to set his face. Meanwhile, the actual events of this and other communities will continue to be judged by editors who know their busness according to the human interest of the news a quality which it is difficult to analyze or define, but which is understood, or at least felt, by the conductor of every newspaper worthy of the name. It has also been inderstood by all the great masters of fletion; and hundreds of thousands of people read and will continue to read THE SUN's incidental pictures of the actual wickedness of the world and the exciting adventures of real men and women, for precisely the same reasons, and with precisely the same interest as holds their attention fast to the fictitious struggle between the man and the devil fish. as described by Victor Hugo, or to the last scene between BILL SYKES and NANCY, or to Tom Prown's pugilistic encounter with his bigger schoolmate, or to the tournament in Ivanhoe, the intrigue of BECKY SHARP and the Marquis of STEYNE, the bigameus intentions of ROCHESTER in regard to JANE EYRE, and the combats in Pilgrim's Progress,

The world would be no better or become no better if the newspapers should present only its sunny side. Indeed, it would probably grow worse very speedily. What a good, wicked, interesting world it is!

A Good Word for Lord Coleridge.

The Lord Chief Justice of England has suffered a good deal in reputation by reason of the recent developments in the suit brought against his son by the London barrister who wanted to marry Miss Colerings. Lord Collektoon does not now appear to be in all respects the perfect man that his extravagant admirers would have bad us believe he was, on the occasion of his recent visit to the United States. Possibiv the excessive adulation to which he was subjected during his sejourn in this country may have been distasteful to him. At all events, it was unfortunate, for it has emphasized the facts revealed by the late trial and given them an interest here which otherwise they

In justice to Lord Consumpant it should be noted that it is only his parental conduct which appears to merit condemnation, and not his judicial action in any respect.

It is painful and unpleasant, of course, to think that a public officer is a harsh father, but the censure bestowed upon him for this fault should not extend to his whole character. As a Judge, Lord Colempor has manifested in more than one case a liberty-loving

opinion in the prosecution instituted by the Duke of VALLOMBROSA against Mr. HENRY LABOUCHERE, the well-known journalist where Lord Colering rejected the doctrine that a peer as such is entitled to exceptional privileges in the administration of the law of England, saving:

"If a peer is libelled as a peer for his conduct in Pa tiament, or as Lord Lieutenant (if he is one), or as a magistrate, or as the holder of a public office, it would undoubtedly be almost of course (all other legal condi-tions being fulfilled) that the Court should interfere in his bolinit. But that a peer, in private masters, is entitled to any interference at the hands of this Court, which the Court would not extend in favor of the humblest subject of the Queen I respectfully but emphatically deny. I am no aware of any authority for such a proposition, and I de

These words and similar utterances in favor of equality before the law should be remem bered to the credit of Lord COLERIDGE at this time when he is under a cloud.

More About the Bourbous.

Our esteemed Independent contemporary the Boston Herald, continues to fulminate against "the Bourbons" with evident satis faction to itself and to the small but exceed ingly self-possessed coteries of the mug wumps who have kindly volunteered to lead the Democratic party by the nose during the next Administration. In the interest of ex act information we have tried to find out who and what the Democratic Bourbons are, or, at least, who and what our Boston contemporary thinks they are.

It seemed desirable to have the qualities of the Democratic Bourbon specifically labelled, so that Democrats who were Bourbons could convict themselves of Bourbonism, repent, and mend their ways. For the Bourbons have been "sent to the rear" by the ex uberant Independents, and so it must be uncomfortable to be a Bourbon and occupy an inglorious post at the tail end of the triumphal procession. Still, as the Independents have gone to the front, perhaps the rear will be preferred by people who want a quiet life.

But, whatever is to be the lot of the Bour bons, there ought to be some way of knowing their peculiarities. We ventured to present, as the characteristic and hall mark of the Democratic Bourbon, indifference or hostility to the Eatonian or pothook system of civil service reform. revered Boston teacher declares that this definition is "too narrow." "The rea Bourbonism of the period," it explains, "relates to other questions than the reform of the civil service, although we are willing to let that stand as the first touchstone. We hold it to be Bourbonism, pure and unadulterated, for a Democrat to defend the war taxes upon the necessaries of the people, as perpetuated in the present tariff, and to in sist upon trying to gain power for his party by making it just a little less Republican than the Republicans upon the question of protection.'

This may be matter of sorrow, but it ha the merit of being clear. If any Democrais accused of being a Bourbon, all he has to do is to repeat this non-Bourbon creed:

"1. I believe in Donnan B. Eaton.

2. I believe in free trade." Thanking our kind-hearted contemporary for its definition, we beg to ask it this little question, to wit: If the Democrats had been a mighty good deal "less Republican than the Republicans upon the question of protection" in the last election, would they have carried New York or New Jersey? The Democrats in these States were extremely anxious in the last weeks of the campaign to have it known and believed that the Democratic party wasn't much less Republican than the Republicans as to protection.

From the dinner recently given to Senator GORMAN at Baltimore, in recognition of his services on the National Committee, our mugwump contemporary derives much com fort. Senator PENDLETON'S after-dinner speech of course gave it much joy. Both he and Mr. BAYARD have been recognized by it as non-Bourbons, and among the other guests it classes as non-Bourbons Lamar, Hamp TON, MCPHERSON, JONAS, GROOME, VEST. and CAMDEN. Do all these Senators agree with Mr. PENDLETON'S notions about civil like The Sun is to represent the world as it | service reform? Are they all opposed to | is, not as it ought to be. No truthful and ac- protection? Isn't Senator McPHERSON a Albany, a life-long Republican, who ran on a Bourbon according to the Independent definition? Aren't the Louisiana Democrats Bourbons, so far as protection is concerned, at least? With the development of manufacturing interests in the South, will not all the Southern Democrats be protection Bourbons, as the Democrats of Georgia and Alabama are already?

We now feel certain that tested by both terms of the Roston Herald's definition a majority of the Democratic party will be found to be Bourbons. They don't believe in free trade or else they don't hanker after pothook civil service reform. They will have to go to the rear, we suppose. The Independents will have it so.

It is only a collateral proceeding, but it may be worth while to notice that the Republicans, being mostly protectionists, are all Bourbons too. So the courage of the Independents in collaring the great hest of Bourbons in both parties is something to wonder at. Having just helped to throttle the Republicans, they are now undertaking to pluck protection by the beard and to drive all the Democratic Bourbons to the rear. It is a big contract, but the mugwumps are big chiefs.

An American National Dance.

Some of the newspapers are lamenting the fact that there is no American national dance. A large number of Democratic politicians will be sorely disappointed if there is not an American national dance out of office after the inauguration of the new President.

Very appropriate music for this dance will be CLEVELAND'S Grand March. That is the music of the future for which a hundred thousand office seekers are listening-for which they are all ears, so to speak.

We have known people, however, to whom the music of the future did not long prove satisfactory. It did not fulfil their expectations.

It is with much interest, therefore, that we await the beginning of the American national dance to the tune we have mentioned

There is one man in the United States who is

fitter than all others to be Secretary of the

Interior. His name is WILLIAM STRELE HOLMAN. If Dakota is divided, the northern part should be styled Pembina. Annaham Lincoln was a good and a great man, but l'embina is :

better name for the proposed Territory and fu-

turo State than Lincoln.

The Taylon-Warner wraugle in the House, the other day, vividly expected some absurdities of the Correspond Record. It was shown that by setual count "leave to print" was granted 217 times by the House in th Forty-fifth Congress, 90 in the Forty-sixth, 15s in the Forty-seventh and 76 in the first seasion of the Porty-eighth. Here is a total of 509 speeches printed in the Reconfituat were never delivered in the House at all. Some of them were many solumns long. In these same Con-gresses there were also no fewer than 1 180 speeches withheld for revision before printing. This is a much more reasonable practice than the other, and, properly conducted, is entirely spirit which is pleasing to Americans. A unobjectionable. Yet it has an abuse closely signal instance of this is to be found in his stilled it to the leave to print, since revision

often means total rewriting, with the interpolation of passages never uttered at all. The Congressional Record is always much misused. It may be remembered that last year a membe printed several pages of Mr. Blaine's "Twenty 'ears of Congress" as his speech, and that at a former session a poetical delegate contributed to the Record a long string of verse.

The President showed good sense, and also set a good example to Congress, in declining to existing stage in order to be present at the inauguration of the Cotton Centennial fair. And, after all, disappointed though the people of New Orleans have been, his decision may prove a great gain for them. To-morrow, shortly after noon. Mr. ARTHUR, standing in the White House at Washington, will, through an electric wire twelve hundred miles long, set the wheels of the exhibition whirling in New Orleans. To lend impressiveness to this novel performance. the Cabinet, the representatives of foreign powers, thirteen Senators, with the President of the Senate at their head, and the Speaker of the House, with a Representative from each State and a Delegate from each Territory, will be present at the White House. For a President to open a fair in person is an old story; but the New Orleans exhibition will get a boom from the start by this novel ceremony, and what seemed a deprivation may turn out to be a great source of satisfaction.

The latest bill that has been introduced into the House is No. 7.678. The latest introduced into the Senate is No. 2,435. Here we have an aggregate of 10,113 bills in the two branches besides 101 joint resolutions introduced into the Senate and 299 in the House. It is true that hundreds of the bills have become laws, or else did not reach the calendars, or have been removed from the calendars by adverse votes or by indefinite postporements. Hun dreds more are substantially duplicates in the fate of one settles a whole class. Nevertheless the statistics of the bills and resolutions introduced are astonishing, and, with thousands f them not yet finally acted upon, the chances of those still to be introduced, unless taken up by agreement out of turn, may be imagined. in very moderately thus far in the present seasion. There have been but 169 introduced this winter in the House and 66 in the Senate.

Secretary McCullocil, in his Treasury report of Dec. 1, makes this significant remark : to increase our foreign trave by reciprocal treaties, but the advantage to be derived from such treaties would be restricted and partial; and there are very serious objections to treaties which affect the public revenues, on the ground that they are an encroachment upon the rights of the House of Representatives, in which, under ie Constitution, all revenue bills must originate.

Did the Secretary, when he wrote these words. know of the new Spanish treaty? Is he to be counted among its opponents?

WHAT SORT OF REPUBLICAN SHOULD

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: Many of us who are eligible to the office of Senator in Congress look to you for light in this emergency. An attempt is made to exclude from the list of Republican candidates and advisers and participants in the race for Mr. Lapham's seat not only those who actually bolted from Mr. Blaine, but such as were lukewarm in his support though they voted for him. Two or three ques tions now arise.

First, what is to be the test of eligibility? How recent must have been the bolt of a Republican ticket to shut a man out from a hand in the present fight, and what is the limitation, and when does the statute begin to run? Secondly, what sort of a bolt must it be where

there is no space left for repentance? And what degree of lukewarmness in a campaign will put man without the pale?

Thirdly, and more puzzling than all, what class of Republicans are to decide who are, or are not, now orthodox? Must none be on the tribunal except such as never voted for any but regular Republican candidates since the party was formed in 1854-5? Or may some sit as judges if they themselves have not bolted too often, and how often is too often?

Let us go back a little in New York politics and see where we bring up. In 1866 there was the bolt of Andy Johnson's followers against the Republican State ticket headed by Reuben E. Fenton for Governor; and a formidable Raymond, Hugh Hastings, and Bob Pruyn of condition ticket for Lieutenant-Governor with John T. Hoffman. Many of us would like to know where our own Evarts stood in that sharp struggle.

We recall the contest of 1872, when Dr. Greeey ran for the Presidency, and when Chauncey f. Depew was on a condition ticket for Lieutent-Governor with Francis Kernan and when Frank Hiscock, Whitelaw Reid, then, as now, editor of the Tribune, Reuben E, Fenton and other prominent Republicans led the revolt in New York against Grant and Dix.

It would be easy to name other distinguished Republicans in this State who, like them. worked and voted for Blaine this fall, but boited from Dix in 1874, from Hayes and Morgan in 1876, and from Cornell in 1879, together with many others who were lukewarm in their support. Who has forgotten the formidable defection from Folger in 1882, reducing his vote 213,000 below that cast for Garfield, and resulting in a plurality of 193,000 for Cleveland? Is there a man in the State that does not know that the mass of the boiters of 1882 were Half Breeds, and were this fall zealous for Blaine And will THE SUN tell us whether they alone are to furnish the tribunal and the test for de ciding the pending question of party othodoxy?

We now reach the recent bolt in New York from Blaine, led by Conkling, Beecher, Curtis, Schurz, and the Times and Post, which is pretty well understood in all its bearings.

for Senator at any moment, will THE SUN tell s who have the right to go into this rather dusty fight, and also who is orthodox enough to decide whether we may step in or must stay out?

Washington, Dec. 13.-The Erving medals, of which the Senate has voted to procure displicates, afford an instance of the fate which sometimes seems o select and pursue certain inaminate objects. They were procured from the French Government and given o the library of Congress, sixty old years ago, by Mr Erving, formerly our Minister to Spatn. The vessel which was bringing them over was wrecked, and they were lost. He purchased duplicates at his own cost. but these were destroyed by fire in the library. As they were not only of historic interest but of artistic value, being finely engraved in the time of Napoleon. and as the French republic courteously proposes to duplicate or rather triplicate them at the mere cost of the metal, the Bouse will perhaps agree to the small appropriation of \$75 for this purpose. Then we shall ee if past ill luck can be overcome by persistence.

Prosible Springfeld Republican.
The Republican search for consolation seems o have rather neglected the Governor business. As a matter of fact, the election gave Republicans every time they hoped for in that line, the indiana case out Democrate plurality, because it takes a unificity to elect them and the Legislature is on the Republican solds. Equations in Governors were elected in place of Bemocrate in Coloredo Kansas, and Michigan white only in Indiana, was the reverse trans. There are move twenty free Personeratio and twelve Republican Governors in 2000, with one Rea funter. After Harrascala solution in the with two between the cooperation and fitness Requisite two states with him. Democratic and fitness Republican converses, with a Readjuster for Virginia. There will then be, however, four Democratic to corners in makes which was for Biance—Uniformia, Novada, Ohio, and Fennesylvania. Ohio, and Penneylvania.

It Would Be a Mighty Interesting Discussion From the Boston Record.

Mr. Dana's paper, in answer to a correspond ent de mes it de le impussible i, say pestice, is the better delaire. Banke or femaling. When the them to a competitive exhibition, in joint court of the deposition. What contributed most before of the deposition party in the life election?

OUR RELATIONS WITH CONGO.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 13 .- The present Administration has departed from the traditional policy of the United States, in accepting an invitation to the Berlin Conference, held under the auspices of Prince Bismarck, and with ulterior views beyond the ostensible object for which it was called. It may be properly asked. What have we to do with the Congo question. or the International Association behind it Our interest is purely commercial, and it ought to be free from any political connection what What the conference did, in declaring free intercourse with that unorganized country, would have been done whether the United States had

been represented or not.

The International Association and the development of Congo are pet projects of the King of Belgium, who has expended several millions of dollars in their behalf. He proposes to make for himself an honorable place in the history of these times by disinterested devotion to this purpose. The ambition is worthy, and is entitled to high praise. But this personal aim, however exalted it may be, furnishes no reason why the United States should depart from its traditions and suddenly appear in a European conference, with nine-tenths of its members representing monarchical governments.

The secret history of this business is as surprising as the inconsiderate action taken at Washington may be called wholly unwarranted. Henry S. Sanford, formerly Minister Resident at Belgium, was the chosen agent of the King of that country to induce the United States, first to favor the so-called International Association, and next to take part in the con-

ference at Berlin. Not content with appointing Mr. Kasson, the Minister at Berlin, to represent the United States on this occasion, Mr. Sanford succeeded in getting himself named as an adjunct, with all the privileges of an equal on the floor.

What firing thrice welcome warm heart and fine

You bring thank the happinst sport from spain.
And the greatest maget himser that ever was there.
Sides there are not death in maget a despain.
When the heal of the engraving department at Tif.
Any's head him, the times referred to the shorten and that livery irving, he is said to have been quite embar-

THE IRISH AMONG FRENCH SOLDIERS.

Ite Old Commander Tells How "La Compagale Iriandalse" Went to the Front-Hat Combate and Disastrons Befonts-The Services of the Foreign Regiment.

It is not generally known in this country that there was an Irish corps in the French army in the Franco-German war. It was a small contingent, but it was as distinctly Irish as were the historic regiments of Dillon, Berwick. Clare, or any of the old Irish brigades which served France from 1691 to 1791. These were the days of penal persecution in Ireland. when Irishmen flocked abroad to seek military adventure and to nourish revenge. A handful of them saved the French army at Cremond; they retrieved the day at Fontency and made the English King "curse the laws which deprive me of the services of such men; while Ramillies, Heidelberg, Bienheim, Ypres, the wars of the Spanish succession, Barcelona. and a long list of engagements, won for them the legend, "Always and everywhere faithful." With such reminiscences, it was no wonder

that the Irish people sympathized with France

during the war with Prussia. England was for

Germany, and Ireland was almost sure to be on the other side. When Englishmen rejoiced over the fall of Metz and the surrender at Sedan. Irishmen hoped that the fall of the empire would result in the saving of the nation. It was then that the Irish people sent a fully equipped ambulance corps to France. orps was composed of about thirty physicians, three hundred men, and four wagons, with all three hundred men, and four wagens, with all the necessary instruments, stretchers, and appliances for service in the field. Dublin was enfete when the Irish corps left the quays, and two days atterward Havre was in holiday aftire when the physicians, men, and wagens passed through its streets. The Mayor of that city thanked the Irish recople for their generous gift and kindly sympathy in the hours of France's trial. Irreparations were made to take the field, when it was found that three hundred men were not required for the four ambulance wagens. Military men had foressen this before the ambulance corps left Ireland, and an ex-officer of the British army, an Irish Nationalist, followed the corps, and arrived at Havre in time to find the men restless and not knowing what to do. It did not however, take long to decide. A parade was

The control of the co

skirmishing up near the German batteries. The "flying sugar loaves" came around us thick and fast enough, and then the old story—the army was again in retreat, and our regiment was left oned more to cover the retreat. As La Configuration Irlandaise was the last company of the regiment, we were the last of the army to get awny and if the Germans had been active that morning in January. 1871, there would have been less Irishmen to continue the retreat toward the Swiss frontier. But they were slow—very slow—in pursuit. We halted occasionally to leisurely exchange shots with some Unians who came with gallant impudence too near our lines, but it was waste of ammunition. We blew up bridges and hurried on while the men were falling and dying by the readside of exhaustion, famine, and disease. The clothes of many of the soldiers were in rais. Altes seven days of desperate marching, we found the Germans once more before us, as Ven Werder had hurried down to intercept our retreat across the Swiss frontier. It was at a small place called Bury, near Bosanen, and we knew that we should light again unless the armistice was arranged. For several days the Germans and the Foreign liegiment faced each other, not well knowing what to do. We hall a little skirmish on the 23d of January, and it is probable that during that fight the inst shot in the war was fired. It was a small affair, but it is something to remember.

probable that during that fight the last shot in the war was fired. It was a small affair, but it is something to remember.

Then there was a white flag. A month's armistice was proclaimed and we retired closer to Besancon, and began drawing now lines of defence around its picturesque environment. The pick and shovel took the place of the rifle, for none of us knew when the war night be renewed, although we all believed that France was beaten to her knees, and that resistance was beaten to her knees, and that resistance was useless. The officers of the Foreign Regiment, with their fine old Col. Canat at their head, thanked the Captain of La Compagnie Helandaise for the services of his men, and the press of Besancon heaped praises on their heads. The company was favorably mentioned in general orders, and the Captain was recommended for the Cross of the Legion of Henor. Three of the servenus, one of whom, Frank Byrne, is now in New York, were recommended for the Cross of the Legion of Henor. Three heads of the conduct in the field. La Compagnie Irlandaise mounted no escalades, rescued no abandoned cannon, held no last ditch and made no hereic charges in the Franco-German war, but the testimony of the General of the division to which they belonged Robelliard, as evidenced in general orders the request of their General of brigade Riceard) that the officers and men remain in the French regular army, and the recommendation of four of their number for high is litary decorations may be taken as proof that the 100 men of whom the company was originally formed and the fifty-five that were left did their duty, and like their predesessors of the old brigades, may claim to have been "always and everywhere faithful."

M. W. Kilsway, The Officer who Commanded Them.

On an ther day we heard of a suicide by a young so dier, who shot knowed rather than end are the missiles of the capture. That by day we are suit away mendary so the the rather than test in the consumption of conforming the day we are suit factors. We saw feet swelland toes fait off with treat, and we it became blunt to suffering and careless of our lives.

But the worst had not come. We were to experience that later on. We went to the east, in a week we were marching toward Menties, in a week we were marching to wand Menties, in a week we were marching to wand Menties, in a week we were marching to wand Menties, in a week we were marching to wand Menties, in a week we were marching to wand Menties, in a week we were marching to wand Menties, in a week we were marching to wand Menties, in a week we were marching to wand Menties, in a week we were marching to wand Menties, in a week we were marching to wand Menties, in a week we were marching to wand Menties, in a week we were marching to the cast the case of any wand the same stop of the case of any wand the case of any wand to save the same says. The fair time and one of the case of any wand to save the same says. The fair time and one of the case of any wand to save the same says. The fair time and one of the case of the case of any wand to save the same says. The fair time and one of the case of the